

The

QUILL



JULY, 1919

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(See Page 9)

THE QUILL

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Stylists of the Battlefield

By F. Lauriston Bullard

Author of "Famous War Correspondents;" Sunday Editor of The Boston Herald.

"IN 1882 in Egypt," says a distinguished London writer, "I heard Sir W. Howard Russell say that he had watched by the cradle of the profession of war correspondent and that now he was following it to its grave." In the Crimean War he had practically created the "metier." But the restrictions which he mourned in 1882 were nothing compared to what they are now and what Russell would have said had he been alive through the world war, I cannot imagine.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that in the great war few reputations have been made in the journalistic world, and that the long and vivid accounts of great battles that we used to get in the days of Archibald Forbes and of Bennet Burleigh—whose heart was almost broken eight years ago by the limitations that were put upon him in the Balkans—have altogether failed us. The fact that this war, of course, was England's own, robbed the British of the services of some of the men from whom they would have expected most. R. J. McHugh of The Daily Telegraph, for instance, was a lieutenant colonel, commanding a brigade of field artillery. Francis McCullagh, a peculiarly amiable Ulsterman who is always in trouble—he barely escaped with his life after protesting to somebody about something at the time of the "Agadir" affair; he was challenged by the Futurist, Marinetti, for accusing the Italians of atrocities in Tripoli; and, when the Bulgarians captured him from the Turkish army, to which he was accredited, only the finding of a crucifix in his pocket convinced them that he was not a Mohammedan spy—obtained a commission in an infantry regiment. Maurice Baring, brother of the banker, Lord Revelstoke, a brilliant writer and poet who had abandoned a diplomatic career for a more adventurous life—his last idea of adventure was to put away his notebook and take up the dangerous duties of orderly in a badly managed cholera hospital at San Stefano—was at once made a lieutenant. So also was Frank Fox of The Morning Post, an Australian of abounding energy and originality who conceived the idea of taking a bicycle in a packing case to help him through the campaign in the Balkans, where there are many mountains and no roads worth speaking of. All these, and many more, were out of action so far as the service of the press is concerned.

Perhaps the one man, excepting only

Philip Gibbs, of whom more beyond, whose success as a war correspondent under these new and difficult conditions was most surprising is G. H. Perris. His views on the subject of war were rather one-sided when the campaign began. He had never smelt powder, but, on the other hand, he was one of the founders of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee and a member of the Institut International de la Paix; and he was actually attending a peace conference somewhere on the Continent when its deliberations were rudely interrupted by the declaration of war. Nevertheless he did much admirable journalistic work behind the lines in Belgium and in France; he bore his share of the burdens of the campaign in the cafes of Paris; he turned to good account several visits to the French front; and he wrote a very sound book on the war in which a criticism of its strategy is not by any means a weak point. Percival Phillips, who came, years ago, from America to The Daily Express, and who had to telegraph from Belfast for his field-kit, in preparation for a campaign in Ulster, not long before the war broke out, went from Belgium to Holland, and at once began sending home from headquarters graphic accounts of life in the British lines.

But the war was so vast that the "old hands" soon became scattered over the various fronts. Ernest Smith, of The Daily News, who, with McHugh, came through the siege of Ladysmith, was with the Italians. Henry Nevins, who is always looking for an abuse to denounce in some part of the world, who writes "Essays in Rebellion" in his idle moments, and who was arrested in a "suffragette" disturbance some years ago, turned up somewhere in the neighborhood of the Dardenelles.

But nobody was more successful—and nobody's success was more welcome to British war correspondents, who had learned to look for him in all parts of the world when the guns were getting to work and to rely on his sound judgment and his good fellowship—than Frederick Palmer, whose selection of the British front was most popular. Nobody was jealous, even though he had the privilege, denied to all his British colleagues up to that time, of giving the world its only glimpse of the doings of the Grand Fleet over and above the news conveyed in the few naval dispatches that followed rare spells of activity. Richard Harding Davis sent some brilliant letters from Belgium, and—alas! passed

on. Scores of Americans wrote, some of this front, others of that, but Palmer probably is facile princeps among them.

The clashing of the old school and the new one had its amusing incidents, but the old school soon came to realize that things would never be as they had been in the past—a change which may be welcome to the strategist, but which will leave the world the poorer in many ways. Frederick Villiers, scurrying from trench to trench and from loop-hole to loop-hole, making scores of hurried little sketches in the palm of his hand and then working them up into vigorous double-page drawings, full of detail and wonderfully true, summed up the difference between the two schools, after one of his visits to the French front, in talking of a man from an English provincial paper who had been a member of the same party. "Here's a man taken straight from his chair in a newspaper office," he said, "and put into a trench not a hundred yards away from the Germans. Shells are passing over his head for three days. Bullets are splashing clay out of the wall of the trench behind him. And it comes as a surprise to him when he is told that he may be killed at any moment!" But, for all their inexperience—which is a euphemism for ignorance—the new men did as well as it was possible to do in the face of great handicaps. And, in the wars of the future, these handicaps will be always with us.

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Shortly after the deluge came in 1914, the present writer had this to say in an article in his own paper:

"It is an open question if the present war is to see the end of the profession of the war correspondent. War by war, almost year by year, the military authorities have been imposing more and more severe restrictions upon the men sent by the great newspapers of the world to cover campaigns. Now with the greatest war of modern history in progress an absolute embargo upon publicity has been decreed by nearly all the nations of Europe, except as it may suit the official censors to permit certain items to go over the wires.

"For the first time a continent is at war. Heretofore the correspondents have been able to elude the censor. Riding night and day, they have crossed frontiers and from uncensored cable stations have forwarded their dispatches. London has many times been a great clearing house for war news. But there

is no place today to which a correspondent may go in the hope of finding a free wire. The picturesque and often-times thrilling performances which gave fame to such men as Archibald Forbes, Benet Burleigh, J. A. MacGahan and Edward F. Knight may never be duplicated in the future, because modern science has made the means of travel so swift and methods of communication so nearly instantaneous that it will be dangerous for governments to allow reporters to see things at the front and then tell what they have seen.

"Nevertheless the papers have been getting a surprising amount of genuine news and from a multitude of sources, although no reporters are riding with the staffs of commanding generals, as did William Howard Russell, or witnessing battles, as did Whitelaw Reid in the American Civil war. And some great papers, even of London, which are patriotic to a degree in publishing nothing that could possibly help the enemy, are in almost open revolt against the stern rule of the censor.

"As a matter of fact patriotism thrives upon the war narratives of trained writers. The reports even of splendid disasters never hinder the recruiting officers. Publicity is also one of the most powerful agencies for the promotion of peace. The newspapers render a real service to civilization when they have competent observers at the front."

If the day of the professional war reporter is over, his career will not have been a long one, for it may be measured at the utmost by three-quarters of a century. It saw its small beginnings in 1837, but the first correspondents in the modern sense were the Americans who reported the Mexican war of 1846 and 1847, and it was through the enterprise of an American in London that the whole art of reporting wars was revolutionized in 1870 when France and Germany were at war.

Most of the famous men of the war path, however, have been Englishmen, if only because England has almost always had a little war somewhere in some corner of the earth, while to the American a war is an episode in his professional career, sandwiched in between conflagrations, conventions, picnics and panics. Still among the men who hurried to Europe, following closely upon the heels of the armies, were several Americans, while that veteran mentioned above, Frederic Villiers, who was the chum of Frank Millet, 40 years ago, made pictures in France for the London papers. Of the great quartet who stood at the top of the profession, Russell, Forbes, MacGahan and Burleigh, the last named has but lately died, and he as a boy had fought with the Confederates in the American Civil war.

Many of these old-time correspondents were "characters," as that "Red Indian in patent leather boots," Edmond O'Donovan, who reigned several months as the chief ruler of a nomad nation of central Asia. One family supplied five war reporters, of whom Frank Vizetelly has his memorial in St. Paul's in London, and Edward Vizetelly kept a half-hourly diary of the bombardment of Alexandria. George W. Steevens wrote dispatches which were not only history but literature. Quite as a part of the day's work these men faced hunger, thirst and imprisonment, made notes under fire, and often had narrow escapes from the death of a spy or an

enemy. Most of them were daring horsemen and often they rode hundreds of miles to get their news to the wire.

For five years now they have been cooped up and held in leash. In 1870 they were almost unhampered, and Matthew Arnold joked about Russell being hoisted into his saddle by Bismarck. In the Balkans in 1877 they slept on the battlefield and once the Czar himself thanked Forbes for bringing him news from the Shipka Pass. But in the Boer War, Lord Roberts said to them: "Mail what you like, but your cables must be censored." In Manchuria the Japanese politely but absolutely prevented the reporters from reaching the firing line. The only men in the late Balkan war who saw anything were with the demoralized Turks, and they scored but one or two "scoops." And when all Europe went to war, the correspondents were both fettered and gagged.

* * * *

The first war to be adequately and comprehensively reported in the daily press, was the conflict between the United States and Mexico, and the American newspaper men who rode with Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott were war correspondents of the modern type, a fact that ought to be better known. Without the railway and telegraph, they organized a pony express service, and by the occasional employment of special steamships fitted up as composing rooms, with type cases and compositors, these reporters of 70 years ago scored their "scoops" and outsped the government dispatch bearers. Dependent though they were upon the slow means of communication of that primitive era, yet George Wilkins Kendall and some of his confreres were as alert and daring as any correspondents of later years, and they deserve to be ranked as pioneers in the profession.

Kendall was a New Hampshire Yankee, and one of the founders of The New Orleans Picayune, and that city was the clearing house for the news of that war. Kendall saw a lot of fighting, and was mentioned in the reports of Gen. Worth. Once he plunged into a cavalry melee and came out with a Mexican flag, which is still exhibited in New Orleans. His letters were quoted all over the country, and President Polk once declared that his views had too much weight with Gen. Taylor.

The European revolution in methods of war reporting, took place only a half-century ago, and Americans showed Europe the way. The year 1870, when France and Germany were fighting the war out of which issued United Germany and the third French Republic, was the transition period in the history of war correspondence. Up to that time the specials won their reputations by the graphic qualities of their descriptive articles. They had no telegraph wire to be at once their boon and their curse; for them, in the transmission of their work, there was seldom any other expedient than the ordinary post from the camp or the base, or, at best, a special express messenger. In the American civil war the telegraph was used to a vast extent. Yet at the outbreak of the campaign of 1870 European journals had no notion of substituting the instantaneous wire for the laggard mail. The idea of substituting the wire for the mail seems to have been carried to England by George W. Smalley of The New York Tribune. But he was unwilling to trust the wire under some circumstances, and, as American correspondents had carried tidings from the battlefields of Virginia

to Washington and New York city, so he directed his men to come with their copy from France to London.

The result was that many big stories came to London in the brains of the correspondents themselves, and that slowly but surely the wire came into universal use. The London Times once congratulated its rival, The Daily News, upon a dispatch which was long supposed to have been wired by Forbes, but it actually was the work of an American. To illustrate the way the scheme worked this story may be cited:

The detailed story of Gravelote was the work of Moncure D. Conway, who made a thrilling trip to London, riding for hours stretched flat on the top of a freight car. He had served for some time as pastor of a Unitarian church in Washington when he decided to go to England and try to correct the mistaken impressions there prevailing as to the justice of the federal cause in the controversy with the southern states. At the beginning of the war between France and Germany, The New York World cabled for his services as a correspondent. With that well-known American newspaper man, Murat Halstead, he watched the battle of Gravelote and noted also the demeanor of King William, Moltke, Bismarck, and Gen. "Phil" Sheridan, who was observing the campaign as the guest of the Germans.

The morning after the battle Conway started afoot for a French town 12 miles away, getting a lift over a portion of the distance in the cart of a peasant. As he neared the town he found the road clogged with ambulances, and past midnight he came to a large square in which the surgeon had established an open-air hospital. At Remilly also, he found ghastly crowds and as he fared on to Saarbruck the difficulties of travel increased. Here was the railway, but the only train was packed with hurt men, and his offer to serve as a nurse for his transportation was refused. As the cars moved out of the station, Conway climbed to the top of one of them. An official shouted a warning: "The bridges are low: your head will be knocked off." But he found that the front edge of the car roof had been flattened, and there was little trouble lying on his back to escape the bridges so long as the daylight lasted. He spent ten hours on the roof, and six of the ten were hours of thick darkness and chilling mist. For most of that period he was stretched flat, every nerve tense and every faculty alert, gripping the edge of the roof with his hands.

On the beautiful Sunday morning which followed Conway took the military train for Treves. Progress was slow, for wounded and dying soldiers were distributed at stations along the line. At every stop, before the train paused, women would begin to shriek for tidings of their friends. Years after Conway wrote: "At times I was sick and faint. The earth yawned into one vast grave, the blue sky was a pall, the sun had turned to blood!" From Treves to Luxemburg the journey was made by voiture, for the railway bridges were burned. He hurried on to Brussels, caught the night boat to Ostend, and on Monday morning he was in London.

* * *

Those days, as happy as perilous, are gone forever. The correspondents never again will be so free nor will they be so numerous. How curious it seems after twenty years to recall that during the "rocking chair period" in the Spanish-American war, when more than one hundred duly accredited war correspondents were on guard at Tampa, waiting for "something big" to happen, veterans and

tyros were mixed in picturesque confusion, and that one man calmly announced that he was going to the front as the representative of a weekly agricultural journal. The demand for news is never so great as in war time and the increasingly severe restrictions placed upon the press in the South African war, the Russo-Japanese war, the war in the Balkans and the World War, were due not only to the necessity of suppressing the publication of facts that would endanger the success of the strategy of campaigns but to the embarrassment caused by the great numbers of men—and even of women—who were sent to “cover” the conflicts. Lord Roberts brought peace where there had been wrangling between the censor and the correspondents by simply pledging the newspaper men to submit their telegrams to a new and competent censor and giving them the unrestricted use of the mails. In the Balkan war one of the armies made great use of the correspondent for a Vienna paper by making him what might be called a press agent, whose reports were colored to suit the purposes of the Bulgars. Kitchener went to Khartoum with six selected correspondents, all of them able and experienced men and honorable gentlemen. In the Great War commanders trusted the correspondents in similar manner and seldom indeed was their trust betrayed.

But this is not to say that the censorship did not do many absurd and stupid things. Probably a thousand censors had to learn their business and acquire wisdom by experience, just as did their military conferees. But meantime there was much bickering.

The London Daily Telegraph, the paper which long enjoyed the services of Bennett Burleigh, came out in 1914 with a remonstrance against the absolute exclusion of war correspondents from the field of conflict in Belgium. The paper declared that the restrictions “go farther than is required by the attitude of the press or than is consistent with the public interest.” The paper was right. There was no journal in Brussels, or Paris, or London that was not patriotic in spirit and desirous of promoting the interests of the armies of its country. But the people who furnish the soldiers, pay the costs, and endure the losses of a great war conceive themselves to have a right to know the facts of a campaign. The competent non-military observer is their representative on the field. Long ago Sir William Howard Russell, who saved a British army in the Crimea, declared that no society of scientific experts is ever the worse for a little outside air.

That the day of the war correspondent has passed, even the famous Dr. E. J. Dillon, veteran that he is, is mournfully persuaded. One gentleman who had set up his conning tower at Semlin to observe the operations on the Servian frontier soon got his walking papers. Those combatants preferred to do their war reporting in their own way, which is calculated to be indirect and misleading. At any rate they could not afford to have an unattached and irresponsible note taker among them telling the truth to a curious world, for never may truth be more dangerous and costly than in a great war upon which the fate of nations hangs. Even the censor will sometimes let the wrong story through.

The Japanese and Russians in Manchuria censored everything, but chiefly they kept the correspondents away from the front; so did Sir Redvers Buller in the Boer War, and Lord Roberts politely drew their sting. In the great Balkan struggle the allies were extremely nice to correspondents, desiring the good opin-

ion of the world that was not Moslem; but effectually the host of writers were cooped up or held in leash, except one Austrian army officer, who was used as a decoy to deceive the enemy. The Turks were too busy running from stricken fields to bother with the war correspondents, and some of them in the rout and welter saw something of the fighting, and by using automobiles and scorching to towns outside the zone of operations, sometimes going by sea to a telegraph office, managed to send graphic reports of the “debacle” to their papers, but it was a hazardous and hit and miss business. Then came the World War with its systematized arrangements for the pressmen, out of experience with which Dr. Dillon reached his mournful conclusion.

By way of illustration of the follies of the censorship, here is what the writer gleaned from the English papers four years ago in connection with the sinking of the Audacious:

“It is more than five weeks since this superdreadnought went to the bottom of the sea. Not a line respecting this disaster has yet been allowed to appear in any English paper. It was reported in the American papers of November 14, and residents of England who receive American papers know the whole story. In the English press nothing has appeared but a few mysterious hints, intelligible only to the initiated. Thus, The Times of December 1, complained: ‘Our office is littered with German newspapers containing news we are forbidden to publish. We have also many American newspapers containing the same news, which was further sent broadcast in the German wireless messages. The present position, therefore, is that the whole world is acquainted with news which this country is not officially permitted to know; and the ridiculous feature of the situation is that very large numbers of individuals in these islands know it quite well.’

“Accordingly, any resident in England who wishes to know the whole story of the war has only two alternatives. He must either (1) become a member of the Imperial Defense Committee, or (2) subscribe to an American or Canadian paper. Access to papers from enemy countries is a privilege reserved for the editors of certain newspapers. They are confiscated if found on the person of any one landing in the British Isles from abroad, or if an attempt is made to transmit them through the post. At the club reading-rooms the pigeon-holes labeled Berliner Tageblatt, Frankfurter Zeitung, Neue Freie Presse, and even Fliegende Blätter have remained empty since the beginning of the war. Any American who wishes to do a good turn to a friend in England just now will earn his gratitude by sending him an occasional copy of a New York paper. For, to quote from an earlier editorial in The Times, ‘the Government have taken over control of the functions of newspapers as collectors and purveyors of news,’ with ‘the broad result’ that ‘the public are told the things the Government wish them to know, and nothing more.’”

And yet, when all is said, several men earned great reputations as war correspondents in these four years of fighting. Their fame was founded upon writing, not upon scoops. Restrictions made scoops almost impossible. But nerve, skill as craftsmen, imagination, vision, won for them a fame that will endure.

The Premier's presence at a staff dinner to Mr. Philip Gibbs and his unreported speech in toasting the guest of the evening was perhaps the greatest

compliment paid to any London journalist since Sir Francis Gould, the cartoonist, was entertained by Mr. Asquith and the members of the National Liberal Club. For though there have been many war artists and correspondents who have blazed out in orders and decorations, and one, the doyen of the craft, was knighted almost in defiance of authority, there were “reasons” of personal influence or popularity with eminent commanders on the spot. Besides, in the case of Sir William Howard Russell, the grant of a title was a recognition of the power of The Times, and the national services he had rendered in paving the way for Florence Nightingale.

It is the man who can get his “copy” past the censor's blue pencil, and get it through in sufficient freshness and quantity and range, who ranks first in the war contingents of the press to-day. And of the men thus qualified and acknowledged accordingly, the first undoubtedly, or so it seems to this writer, is Mr. Philip Gibbs.

Nearly four years ago he went into the war zone of France and Belgium, playing what he calls “the hazardous game of the free lance,” and then he became officially accredited as a correspondent with the British armies in the field. Thus he saw almost all the fighting on the western front, and, as he said, “a year is a long time in such a war.” Rapid as his work must have been, entirely as he must have relied upon memory for illustrations and citations, nearly all his dispatches have that touch of distinction which appeals to the discriminating reader. There is a poetic quality in much of his work, a quality to be expected from the man who produced that charming novel of newspaper life, “The Street of Adventure.” The “street,” of course, is Fleet street, the “newspaper row” of London. He was not unknown to fame, indeed, when he went to the war. Several years before all England had read his remarkable example of excellent descriptive news in writing upon the coronation of King George.

His several books, of which “The Soul of the War” was the first, are as good reading to-day as when their contents first appeared column by column in the London dailies, and, cabled across, in The New York Times and The Boston Herald. He tells how “the sinister horror of Ypres put its spell” upon him, and of “the strange, fantastic nights” he spent there. He tells how in the dusk small boys roamed the broken streets of a French city, “searching among the litter of stones for shrapnel bullets for games of marbles” and how they “cocked a snook at German shells falling a street or two away.” He shows how he first came upon a herd of tanks in a field, and how like the countryman who first saw a giraffe he said: “I don't believe it.” And how he sat down in the grass and laughed, “for they were monstrously comical, like toads of vast size, emerging from the primeval slime in the twilight of the world's dawn.”

“In war one has a funny sense of humor,” he writes, but, he says, too, that his work involves much mental and physical strain and not a little danger. His pass takes him to any part of the front at any time. He sees more and knows more of the whole battle line than is possible even to a division commander. But in the theatre of daily operations he must rely upon his own efforts, and he gets into “the swirl and traffic of battlefields,” talks to men going in and men coming out, to wounded and prisoners, and he needs must see “unpleasant places from

(Concluded on Page 16)

Barbed Entanglements of the Press

By Walter Williams

Dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism

TO serve democracy, journalism must answer its challenge with clean hands. It should have freedom from every entanglement. Journalism as a profession must be as the United States among the nations of the world, seeking nothing for itself that it will not grant to others, with no entangling alliances, with no fettering restrictions. A good journalist, whether in high place or in low, will permit no political job to tempt him to betray the profession to which he holds allegiance. Through wise business methods he will escape economic dependence as through courageous insistence upon professional opportunities he will escape partisan dependence. Neither passion, nor prejudice, nor power, nor pelf will cause him to deviate from the service of genuine democracy. Thus will journalism be freed and kept free from those without or within its ranks who would use it, under whatever specious plea, to its own and democracy's undoing.

As journalism thus frees itself of the evils of partisan and commercial blight which threatens its soul within, so through its leadership of public opinion it will be freed from enemies or false friends without. It will not permit a censorship of the postoffice or a control by bureaucracy to interfere with the freedom of the press; nor will this freedom be merely of national concern. It will lead unto that larger international freedom of the press which is the best assurance of permanent peace. When terms of peace are finally written, it will not make so much difference what boundary lines are temporarily made upon the world's map, if the people within these boundary lines are permitted to express their feelings freely and to talk over them without restraint. Division fences are most dangerous when they are elevated into impenetrable and unscalable walls. Agreement upon the freedom of the seas to the members of a league of free peoples is desirable that the world's commerce of material freight may be carried by merchant navies without hindrance; but agreement upon the freedom of the press is necessary for the maintenance of a league of free peoples and that the world's commerce of opinion may be carried far and wide to all lands.

Journalism suffers entanglement through causes within and without the profession. Within it is hampered by the low salaries paid. If journalism is to rise to its best state the salaries of its workers must be substantially increased. The laborer in the journalistic vineyard is worthy of his hire, and he does not everywhere or often receive it. Most newspaper owners in city or country towns have invested, though somewhat reluctantly, considerable sums of money in printing presses and type casting machines, but they have hesitated too long to invest money in what is far more important, the salaries or wages of the men and women whose brain-

cells feed the presses and machines. If an early and ample increase of the financial return received by the workers on American newspapers does not come about by voluntary action of newspaper proprietors, such increased wages or salaries, with sufficient hours of leisure, and better work conditions will be brought about by professional or trade organizations, or by legal enactment. The Typographical Union will find a brother—or sister—in the Writers' Union on the other side of the office partition—on country as well as on city newspapers. Such unions already exist—and effectively—in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand—where collective bargaining in brains, for rural as well as metropolitan journals, has proved successful. If clearness of business vision or conscience or competition does not provide this improvement in the United States, there's the possibility of the club.

Another entanglement of journalism comes through the lack of training, education and horizon on the part of newspaper folk. The genius picked up on the city street, with no education, may succeed in writing for, or editing with skill and ability, a daily or weekly newspaper, but ordinary folk, who are not geniuses, in addition to natural aptitude for journalism must have a certain amount of education, or real training and experience before they can do highest and best service in journalism. If they can obtain this before they enter upon active journalism so much the better; otherwise they practice on the public while they acquire—slowly and at the proprietor's expense—this necessary training or education. Here again journalism may rid itself of entanglement by insisting upon a reasonable qualification for those who are to enter its service. Surely of all who serve the public, he who teaches through the newspaper should be well educated. If the blind and ignorant lead the ignorant and blind, shall not both fall into the ditch? To develop this industry, as part of human life, local, national and international, the employment of its workers should be made secure in tenure and attractive in financial return. Of the workers themselves, there should be required the education, training and knowledge desirable for all who would interpret life or lead through journalism.

These entanglements, financial and educational, may be removed by those within the profession of journalism. The entanglement of bureaucracy must be removed by those without. Here again, however, journalism may serve to create public opinion for accomplishment. We have suffered, and yet suffer, in the United States, from bureaucratic and legalized interference with free speech that is undemocratic and dangerous in the extreme. The present federal laws give to the Postmaster General, and his subordinates, power to destroy without a hearing the property of individual journalists, to stifle, on

flimsiest pretext, or none at all, the expression of honest independent opinion. During the war we made every sacrifice to win. We gave up unreluctantly and sometimes effusively freedom of speech, of the press, of assemblage, of commerce, of individual opinion, and of personal conduct. We believed this necessary for the winning of a righteous war, and that the fundamentals of genuine democracy would automatically return when the war had ended. Indeed, we rather expected that we would be blessed with larger liberty and a more thorough-going democracy because of the war sacrifices we made.

Yet journalism confronts a new condition which, through the combination of the panicky and the profiteer, the nervous and the reactionary, seeks to perpetuate in a democratic land the Prussianism against which we fought. In the Congress of the United States, so-called sedition bills, destructive of free speech, have been introduced with much apparent support. Such bills, enacted into law—and enforced—would make freedom of the press a myth. These bills are symptoms of the reaction that must be considered in every movement for world reconstruction. Under their provisions, Christ, if living today, could be convicted for uttering condemnation of whited sepulchers, who devoured widow's houses, or for His denunciation of scribes and pharisees.

Kin to the entanglement which exists, or is planned, in federal legislation is the propaganda of press agents for government and special interests. We have had too much inspired and official news distribution, and there is yet no cessation. Official or inspired propaganda is an entanglement to fair and helpful journalism.

When I recall the contributions to the press' freedom by Franklin and Zenger, by Ritchie and Dana, by Pulitzer and Grady, and the long list of American journalists, I do not fear that the race has perished from the earth. The kept press, the controlled press, will never dominate in this good land.

"We must be free or die

Who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke,

The faith and morals hold that Milton held."

The supreme duty of journalism today is the duty of dis-entanglement—the obligation to free itself from every fettering restriction, from prejudice and ignorance, from cheap, uncertain and discontented labor, from bureaucratic and corrupt commercial control, from blind partisanship, from domination of special interest and privilege, that journalism, "unawed by power and unbribed by gain," thus freed, may use its giant strength unto the more abundant life of all humanity in all nations everywhere.

The Reporter as a Story-Teller

By H. F. Harrington

Director of Courses in Journalism, University of Illinois

I

I BRING the message of a "wandering scribe" with a "wandering eye." I present him as a story-telling reporter eager to find and record the truth of life, whether the trail lead him to hut or mansion, saint or sinner, prince or pauper. He would instill a new passion for reality, weave a new tale of men and women at their daily tasks. He would push aside threadbare conventions, literary skeletons, all the faded trappings of false Romance. As John Masefield writes—

Others may sing of the wine and the wealth and the mirth,
The portly presence of potentates goodly in girth.
His be the dirt and the dross, the dust and acum
Of the earth.

Theirs be the music, the color, the glory, the gold
His be the handful of ashes, a mouthful of mould,
Of the maimed, of the halt and the blind in the
rain and the cold,
Of these shall his song be fashioned, his tales
be told.

II

In the past fifty years the newspaper has undergone a marvelous transformation. From a recorder of events, it has emerged into a chronicler of every changing interest in the world's progress. In its enlarged sphere the newspaper conveys information, furnishes entertainment, constructs opinion, enlists sympathy, mirrors the daily adventure of the human family. It is on terms of intimacy with all men.

This broader outlook on life has placed added emphasis on human values. Along with a richer definition of news, has come the human interest story, a type which presents the pictures caught in alley and boulevard, all depicting humanity in some strange guise, or under stress of emotion. This wider outlook has not come about through accident. It has followed a determined search. In America, up to the time of the Civil War, the newspaper had been content to print the obvious and commonplace occurrence. Then came a change. Instead of waiting for news to come to the newspaper, the newspaper went after the news. James Gordon Bennett was the first editor to recognize the necessity for action. Interest in the war blazed high. Printed reports were meager. People wanted news, not views. At this juncture Bennett dispatched a corps of special correspondents to the front to chase rumors, trace hidden causes, and transmit every event likely to interest waiting readers. The experiment was successful. Rivals of The New York Herald were compelled to follow suit. Since then a spirited competition has developed in the attempt of each paper to discover a story which had eluded the watchful eye of its contemporary. Today enterprising newspapers undertake explorations. Press associations belt the globe. Correspondents seek to find Livingstons in foreign countries. Reporters face privation, prison, death, that they may send the tidings of war. With the complexity of city life a larger task faces the newspaper that would tell the story of sky-scraper and tenement. Every avenue is watched, every source of news tapped. A new country has been opened up to the reading public. Once it has tasted the novel and the fresh attractively presented, like Oliver Twist, it clamors for more.

The average reader, these crowded days, demands a newspaper, a literary magazine, an illustrated art portfolio, a moral and religious guide, an advertising mentor, a commercial record, a market bulletin, a fashion sheet, a comic weekly, a sporting gazetteer, a fiction periodical, all rolled up in one and delivered at his door for a few pennies, with extra measure on Sunday. The complete newspaper must be a compilation of every line of human activity, and discuss everything from a wedding gown to a world-war. It supplies the daily interest of every man, woman and child. It is the moving-picture of today's passing show.

To meet these exactions a craft of specialists has appeared—a fraternity trained to study life at close range. Their mission is to find something that affords the reader a moment's pleasure or to uncover a bit of information the everyday man could not otherwise secure. To do this, the reporter must rub elbows with humanity daily. If he goes out on the street, he is assailed by incidents and situations. A gang of boys is at noisy high tension in a game of baseball—the darting figures, the excited voices, the crack of the bat, and the flight of the yellow rawhide into the mit of the second baseman. An ambulance is carrying the freshly wounded to the hospital. It carves its way through choked traffic like an arrow seeking the white. Fire engines are pounding down the asphalt. Bells, whistles, voices are in the air. Human faces, friendly conversation, shop windows gay with color, these cross the area of vision. It is life, life that attracts him. Life is his open book, to be studied word by word, chapter by chapter.

Broad as is the field of the newspaper man, it is nevertheless one of certain limitations. He does not endorse the sentiment of William Dean Howells when he says: "In life the story teller finds nothing insignificant; all tells for destiny and character; nothing that God has made is contemptible." It is the reporter's belief that much in the common round of experience is unworthy, trivial. He is none the less a realist, however, because he chooses to place his lens at a certain angle, to record what he considers most interesting, repudiating the hopelessly commonplace. As a pointer dog scents a covey of quail, so a trained newspaper man scents a story. He is alert to that chain of events which reveals a human value and is lifted from conventional surroundings by the quality of the significant and the unusual. He is anxious to uncover a vital, heart-moving situation, often veiled from the crowd, or to yoke an effect with an unusual cause. He is willing to dig long and deep if he may bring gold from the slag that hides it. He has resourcefulness, curiosity, often impudence, but to him the gate to hidden information opens as by a command.

ONLY A NEWSPAPER GUY

I see a man strut through the jam in a hall,
Take a seat 'mid the speakers and chat with them all.
"Is this Murphy?" I ask, "that the crowd he defies?"
"No," says someone, "he's one of the newspaper guys."

I see a man pushing his way thru the lines
Of cops where a fire brightly glimmers and shines,
"Chief Kenlon?" I ask, but a fireman replies,

"Oh, no, why, that's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man start on the trail of a crook,
And he scorns all assistance, but brings him to book,
"Mr. Burns?" I inquire. Some one scornfully cries—
"Burns? Naw. He's just one of them newspaper guys."

I see a man walk thru the door of a show
Where great crowds are blocked by the sign
S. R. O.
"Is that Goodwin himself, that no ticket he buys?"
"Well, hardly. He's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man knock on a president's door
And the sign, NO ADMITTANCE, completely ignore.
"Is this Morgan, that privacy's rights he denies?"
"Morgan? Shucks! It's just one of those newspaper guys."

And some day I'll walk by the great streets of gold,
And see a man enter, unquestioned and bold,
"A saint?" I'll inquire, and old Peter'll reply,
"Well, I should say not, he's a newspaper guy."

The reporter has no wish to turn philosopher or scientist. The subjective life of men and women is not his field of study. His is not the role of a god who knows the past, present and future. He is content to record daily life as expressed in action. His interest is in the deed. His characters come from the busy whirl of affairs, from the streets, the hives of trade and crowded walks of life. The more intense and muscular the action the better the reporter likes it. He has come face to face with varying standards of justice; he shivers his lance against corruption high and low. Crime, money-lust, hypocrisy, vice, sin, stand within his confessional. These are things the newspaper man is bold enough to expose. As a reward he is dubbed a muck-raker, an underworld detective, a Paul Pry of sensations. The epithets bear witness to his thrift and to the sincerity of his purpose.

III

I am anticipating your question: What has this to do with the development of realism in literature? Simply this: When the newspaper man becomes a story-teller, he brings his journalistic training with him.

First of all the journalist-author has helped to enrich realism. This has been accomplished through a journalistic search for inherently dramatic themes, an inquiry pursued in many an untrod-den byway. Trained to observe life as under a spot-light, many unrecognized values have been seized and given to the service of literature. Everyday episodes—the detection of a forgery, a wedding in the fashionable world, a cross-section of the Ghetto, the tragedy of the men who rear the skyscrapers, the radiant good cheer of a Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, the tattle of a child—are quite often the expression of universal truth in terms of present fact. I wonder, I wonder if there isn't some great story in your town, perhaps in the big house on the brow of the hill.

Not only has the journalist introduced interesting transcripts of experience into literature, but he has also given the new realism a purer passion for truth through the medium of discriminating observations. The cause of the local-

colorists has received a valuable ally as shown directly in the vivid descriptions of places and people utilized by journalists as the materials of modern literature. Indirectly the journalistic influence on realism is to be found in the impetus given other writers to explore "unworked" fields. Every section, every condition of mankind has its exponent. What Kipling has done for India so his followers have done for the Philippines, Canada, New York, Alaska, Japan, war-scourged Europe and other places, though less acceptably.

These are broad statements which may require some proof. As evidence that the reporter, turned story writer, has made ample use of the materials of his observations, it is only necessary, however, to consider the work of a few great masters of modern realism, all reporters at heart.

In a commonplace book left by Charles Dickens—dubbed by Charles A. Dana of *The New York Sun* as "the greatest police reporter that ever lived"—there are many descriptions of odd characters met on London streets, and of dirty shops, enlivened by scraps of conversation and costume. All these have been fused together by Dickens in his stories of London life, tales which produce fidelity of atmosphere and characterization. I have referred to the police reporter. May I disgress for a moment and call the roll of other men who have graduated from police headquarters. There is good old Irvin Cobb, graduate of *The New York World*, who has shed new light on the life of the underworld in his short stories.

Jacob Riis wrote the dark tragedy of *Mulberry Bend*, and *How the Other Half Lives* and sealed their doom. There is no better place in which to study life in all its sordid annals than in the police court. Is it any wonder that some of the searching plays of the day have come from the hot pens of reporters who have studied men and women of the abyss? Here they are in rapid succession: George Broadhurst, Eugene Walter, Paul Armstrong, Jack Lait, Bayard Veiller, Rex Beach, Charles Klein, Augustus Thomas, Charles Kenyon, Walter Hackett, and Joseph Medill Patterson,—all police reporters.

Mark Twain has drawn the graphic picture of life on the Mississippi, of the western mining country and of tours abroad, painting a whole gallery of whimsical characters. Richard Harding Davis has utilized almost every observation of his reportorial experience in metropolitan streets, in South America, Cuba and distant lands, transferring a Van Bibber to fiction as easily as a boy Gallagher. Actual settings, easily identified because of their accuracy of presentation—with not even the names changed—have been introduced into these stories. O. Henry—may his tribe increase!—has drawn the western plainsman in saddle and spurs and reproduced the laughter of humble folk. He was the first to appreciate the literary possibilities of derelicts sleeping on park benches in Bagdad-on-the-Subway. Do you know his department-store girls, Harlem cliff-dwellers and slangy patrons of Child's immortal restaurants?

Jack London has described the tramp and the modern cave man, through actual association with them, and has brought Alaska many leagues nearer. The magazines are crowded with stories of life on the ragged edge or in fashionable retreat, all vibrant with truth. Many, many of these stories have been written by newspaper men who have searched and found.

But perhaps the most important contribution has been made by Rudyard Kipling, the first man to adopt for story material a jungleman, an uncouth soldier or even a child as they live in a mysterious, unexplored country India. The record of his literary achievements bears witness to the fact that he has discovered the human quality everywhere. His training has been journalistic. In one of his stories Kipling says "Observation is my trade," and in the preface to the *Just So* stories he writes:

I keep six honest serving men
(They taught me all I knew)
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

Like the trained newspaper man, therefore, Kipling has searched for his theme and has recognized it when he has found it. The fruit of his observations as reporter and correspondent in India he has garnered in ballads and tales which include in their range military, governmental, native and jungle life; his expedition to Calcutta and through Bengal are set forth in realistic letters of travel, and his trip around the world mirrored in stories that disclose intimate first-hand knowledge of steamboats, railroads and American manners. His brief stay in Vermont has found expression in tales of fishing boats, suburban towns and pictures of city life and village types. At the same time he has been the courageous spokesman of an onward marching British Empire and has advocated a more intelligent colonial policy, a hint of the many-sidedness of his concern in contemporaneous life. Whether Kipling sketches men or relates a thrilling episode or pictures the jungle, or describes a trench huddled with dead, the magic of his realism acts as a spell. The colors of life flame up. The recital glows with heat. It is the realism of actual contact with flesh and blood, fascinating because they make instant appeal.

It is easy to extend the discussion of this phase of the subject. I must content myself with calling the roll of other newspaper men who have given life realistic portrayal in a dozen spheres. Literature is indebted to Bret Harte, Upton Sinclair, Winston Churchill, Samuel G. Blythe, Will Irwin, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Peter Finley Dunne, William Allen White, George Ade, Lafcadio Hearn, E. W. Howe, David Graham Phillips, Peter Kyne, George Fitch. All of them have faced modern day problems resolutely.

Thus far I have spoken of the materials with which the reporter deals. Let me touch upon his temperament, by which he achieves his results. It has already been implied. A keen curiosity and a democratic sympathy.

The most efficient reporters are adventurers, as are also the ablest realists. They are lured by every strange phenomenon in the world about them and eager to know its cause. They are curious and skeptical and inquisitive, possessed of an almost childish wonder. Kipling relished adventure, while Robert Louis Stevenson has left abundant evidence of his roving down unfamiliar roads in quest of fresh impressions. And may I insert parenthetically that a newspaper man loves also to wander in the pleasant country of good fellowship. He is fond of an unexpected quip and is quite as likely to toss it back to its giver with an added spice.

The reporter has served realism by giving to literature a compactness of structure, a concreteness and an easy naturalness of style, attempting always to adhere closely to actualities. The journalist story-teller endeavors to transcribe life as clearly, as simply—often almost brutally—as lies within his power. He is interested more in the tale itself

than in a cunning artistry of style. He has told his story with buoyance, crispness and impelling force, and in the presentation of the materials of his observation has added much to the expression of modern literature.

Changes in Journalism Faculties Numerous

NUMEROUS changes in the ranks of instructors in journalism will be noted by students resuming their studies next fall. A considerable number of those involved are members of Sigma Delta Chi.

Dean Talcott Williams, the distinguished director of the Columbia University school of journalism since its foundation under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, has resigned. His advanced years occasioned his retirement. His successor has not yet been announced. The selection is left to the advisory board of the school, consisting of men who are of high standing in journalism. Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, associate director, has returned from Europe, where he was with the American University Union.

Colin V. Dymont (Oregon honorary), head of the school of journalism at the University of Washington, and but recently returned from France, where he served the Red Cross, has resigned. He will return to the University of Oregon, with whose school of journalism he was identified for several years before going to Seattle in February of 1917. He will be succeeded by Dr. M. L. Spencer, formerly of the editorial staff of *The Milwaukee Journal*, and for several years professor of English at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. Dr. Spencer is the author of a volume entitled "News Writing," published by D. C. Heath & Co.

Prof. Frederick Russell (Washington honorary) has also resigned from the University of Washington school, of which he was acting director in the absence of Prof. Dymont. He will return to the University of Illinois political economy faculty. His successor has not yet been announced.

Blair Converse (Wisconsin), copy reader on *The Milwaukee Journal*, will take charge of instruction in journalism at the University of Arkansas, succeeding Norman Radder, who is now assistant professor of journalism at Minnesota.

Prof. Ralph Casey (Washington) of the University of Montana school has been granted a year's leave of absence, and a substitute is sought.

Frank Thayer (Wisconsin) has resigned from the University of Iowa faculty to take charge of instruction in journalism at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. He was the first to take the degree of Master of Arts in Journalism under Dr. W. G. Bleyer, and was an instructor at the University of Kansas before going to Iowa. He succeeded Conger Reynolds (Iowa) when the latter went to war. Mr. Reynolds is returning to Iowa to resume teaching. J. L. Ashlock, a graduate of the college and former secretary to President Holland, who carried the work in journalism last year, will assist Prof. Thayer.

J. A. Wright, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Indiana, will succeed Prof. Robert L. Jones (Missouri honorary) at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. Prof. Jones has returned to Columbia, Mo., where he will instruct in journalism in a girls' school, and practice his profession.

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A Worthy Memorial to a Journalist

By James McClain

President of Missouri Chapter; Editor of The Evening Missourian

WORK on the erection of the Jay H. Neff Hall, the new home of the School of Journalism, at the University of Missouri, began June 23. The building will be completed and ready for classes soon after January 1. It is the gift of Ward A. Neff, a graduate of the school and a member of Sigma Delta Chi, presented to the University as a memorial to his father, Jay H. Neff, founder of the Corn Belt dailies. It will be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

The gift was made last summer but the name of the donor was not made known until May 8, when, as a special feature of Journalism Week, fitting ceremonies were held and the first ground was broken on the site where the building is to stand.

At the close of an address in the University Auditorium by Dr. A. Ross Hill, Mr. Neff was introduced as the donor of the first building ever presented to the University. Prior to that time the name of the giver had been known to but a very few people, and with the news the audience stood up and applauded Mr. Neff.

Since his graduation in 1913, Mr. Neff has been connected with the Corn Belt dailies, being at present vice-president of the chain of papers and editor of The Daily Drivers' Journal of Chicago.

Jay Holcomb Neff, to whose memory the building was dedicated by his son, was one of the earliest representative men in the active life of Kansas City, going to that city in 1881 to practice law. Born in Indiana, he attended De Pauw University, and was graduated with high scholastic honors in 1879. His first practice in Kansas City was with an associate, L. C. Slavens, one of the better known lawyers of the city at that time. Because of an over abundance of young lawyers in Kansas City, Mr. Neff soon gave up his connections with Mr. Slavens and became an editor of The Kansas City Daily Price Current, a pioneer publication in the field of agricultural market news in the Middle West. A limited circulation soon weakened the financial resources of the publication, but Mr. Neff, seeing the possibilities of future development, obtained a half interest and became its chief driving power.

Shortly afterward, the packing houses of the Central and Eastern states established plants and markets in Kansas City.

Mr. Neff, having proven the future of the field, gave the publication its present title, The Daily Drivers' Telegram, and organized a corporation for its issuance, becoming its president. With the expansion and growth of The Daily Drivers' Telegram, he went elsewhere in the livestock field of the Middle West, obtaining The Drivers' Journal Stockman of Omaha, and The National Livestock Reporter, National Stock Yards, Ill., all of which he consolidated under one management known as the Corn Belt Farm Dailies. Following his death, a fourth publication, The Drivers' Journal of Chicago, was added by his successors.

To Mr. Neff is to be given the distinction of creating the daily agricultural market newspaper, giving the news of the livestock, grain, hay, produce and other markets for farm products. Developing his publications, he later added departments concerning farm production, rural life, and a telegraphic news service of national and international events.

A few years previous to his death Mr. Neff retired from the active management of his publications and when the end came, August 14, 1915, he was spending a vacation with his wife on his ranch in the West.

The new memorial building is to be situated on the Quadrangle of the University, facing the Columns to the south, on ground partly occupied by the Laws Observatory. The style of architecture will be that of the older buildings of the University situated on this campus and of red brick and white stone construction.

The building, planned along the general lines of the modern newspaper plant and adapted to the needs of the school, is to have three floors. The ground floor is to be given over to the mechanical and typographical departments for the publication of The Evening Missourian and the other printed activities of the school. The press and composition rooms will be fitted with model equipment for a small city daily. There will also be a photo-engraving laboratory, a mailing and city circulation room and storage rooms on this floor. The press room is to be enclosed in glass, from the hallway of this floor giving complete visibility of the entire mechanical department to visitors.

On the first floor will be the business office of The Evening Missourian and other publications of the school, and the offices of the dean and other faculty members. The city room or news room

of the school will also occupy this floor, being equipped with a telephone and telegraph alcove. There will also be the copy reading room and the library, reading room and morgue. The entrance hall and central hallway of this floor will be finished in decorative tile. In the center of the central hallway will be a marble drinking fountain, at each side of which will be placed bronze memorial tablets.

A large auditorium, having a seating capacity of approximately 300 persons, in which future sessions of Journalism Week and other activities of the school will be held, will occupy the greater part of the second floor. Offices and lecture rooms complete this floor.

The printing plant to be used in the new building by the School of Journalism will be purchased at an approximate cost of \$25,000. It will permit expansion of the work done by the school and improvement in the character of the instruction already given. It will provide a home and equipment for the School of Journalism at Missouri indisputably the best in the world.

The school was established on April 2, 1908, and classes in the new school began the following fall, although similar subjects had been taught in the College of Arts and Science since 1873. It was the first school of this nature to be established and was soon followed by others in this country and abroad.

On the day that classes began, September 14, 1908, the first issue of The University Missourian appeared. The name has since been changed to The Evening Missourian. It is a model small city daily, the product of the students of the school.

Walter Williams has been dean of the school since its foundation. Nearly 200 students have been graduated and more than 1200 others have attended for instruction in newspaper work during the eleven years of its life.

A Medal for Americanism

By Blair Converse (Wisconsin)

Of the Editorial Staff of The Milwaukee Journal

LETTER files of The Milwaukee Journal, if one were a collector of the autographs of the great and near-great, have become recently a mine of famous names. And above these names, in connection with complimentary phrases, there inevitably appears a reference to the Pulitzer medal, awarded to The Journal for "the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper" during the past year.

The Pulitzer medal is, in a sense, the Nobel prize of American journalism. Provided for in the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, the medal is recommended for award by a jury of the school and passed upon by an advisory board of distinguished journalists.

The bestowal of this highest journalistic honor on The Milwaukee Journal came as the climax of the long and dramatic fight the paper has waged for the cause of Americanism in Wisconsin and the nation. At the beginning of the World War, the editor of The Journal, Mr. L. W. Nieman, saw the issue that would inevitably arise in Wisconsin and threw the whole strength of his paper into the struggle to clear Wisconsin's name of the taint of pro-Germanism.

To one unfamiliar with the circumstances this decision might appear obvious. It was anything but that. In a city and state so strongly German, such a course meant the possible, even probable, wrecking of the paper, its ad-

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An Investment in Accuracy

Six Hundred Newspaper Men in American Expeditionary Forces Tour Areas of Our Activity in France on Special Trains

G. H. Q., the omnipotence at Chaumont which dominates the American Expeditionary Forces, has recognized in a striking way the power of the printed truth for good, or perhaps one should say it has recognized the power of the printed untruth for evil, and has given some 600 newspapermen now in the Army an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes what America has done in France and Germany during the war.

This opportunity came in the form of a trip by special train which covered the services of supply from the base ports to the zone of the advance, traversed the three principal areas of American activity on the battle line, and ended in the occupied territory on the Rhine. The newspapermen were accommodated in three groups of approximately 200 each, and the trip lasted each time about 15 days.

When the first group gathered at Paris to start its tour there arose the question of why they had been invited. This was too nice a dish to hand a buck private, or even a lieutenant. It reminded one of being given a fat cigar to keep somebody's name out of the marriage license column. Such things didn't often happen in the Army.

But there were no strings to the government's offer. No attempt was made to coax the reporters to produce copy which would not criticize the army's administration. No cheap appeal to their patriotism was made. An attempt to "put something over" would have been doomed to failure, of course, by the natural skepticism of the reporter and the fact that members of the party were in and of the A. E. F.

What was the purpose? The Army authorities realized that these men were going back to their typewriters in newspaper and magazine offices and that they were going to write. Each of them had been in some activity of the A. E. F., and knew that part, but none of them knew the entire A. E. F., or had had presented to him authentic data as to America's operations. What these men would write, of course, would be the truth as they knew it. And if they didn't know the truth—

Each member of the party now knows through personal experience the mud and rain and terrain which made the establishment of debarkation and embarkation camps at Brest so difficult, he has some conception of the enormous problems of supply, and he realizes that the Marines didn't win the war all by themselves. Furthermore he has, in maps and in printed descriptions and lectures, an outline of America's effort which will prove an invaluable reference library as regards the war.

The tour, geographically, belted France and touched Germany. The train visited Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, the principal ports through which pour troops and supplies. It stopped at Tours for a visit to the salvage depot, at Givres for a trip through the storage yards, at Verneuil for an inspection of the motor construction and reconstruction park, and at Mehun-sur-Yèvre for a view

SIGMA DELTA CHIS

ON PRESS SPECIAL

Among the members of Sigma Delta Chi who were in the first group to visit the S. O. S. and the American battlefields on board the A. E. F. Press Special in April, 1919, were:—Clarence K. Streit (Montana), James P. O'Neill (Washington), J. Ernest Knight (Washington), Earl W. Wingart (Kansas), Edwin P. Thomas (De Pauw), Herbert F. Mottet (Iowa), Fred N. Wells (Nebraska), Dan C. Sowers (Virginia), and Stacy V. Jones (Washington).

At least two, T. Hawley Tapping (Michigan) and William E. Nash (Maine), delegate to the convention at Missouri, were on one of the other sight-seeing trains.

of what was to have been a great ordnance plant.

Leaving the S. O. S., the party spent two days at Chaumont, the little town which holds general headquarters, for lectures by the Deputy Chief of Staff (General Pershing's assistant managing editor) and by the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 and G-5 (his five department editors).

Thus provided with maps and with an idea of the organization of the staff and the armies, the party began its study of the battlefields with a motor truck drive through the Chateau-Thierry district, now so famous in America, where the first American push took place, and arrived at evening in the shattered town of Soissons. The second day's trip, made by ambulance, cut north from Toul to the center of the old St. Mihiel salient, and returned through the town of St. Mihiel itself, ending at Commercy.

The third and most important theater of American operations, the Argonne forest, was covered in a three-day trip by ambulance. The party left the train at Clermont-en-Argonne and entered the battle line at Four de Paris (a French position at the extreme left of the American sector, where both French and Germans had been entrenched four years), traveled north and west to Montfaucon, once the Crown Prince's observation post, to Romange where the American dead are buried, and then through the village of Grandpre. The second day took the party north from Grandpre through Buzancy, once headquarters of the 5th German army, through the historic battlefield of Sedan to the town of that name. The third day's journey was south and east through Stenay, where the Crown Prince had maintained a comfortable and well-protected chateau, to the lifeless hills which encircle Verdun. A visit to the citadel and outer fortifications of Verdun was made before boarding the train.

At Coblenz, where the train arrived the next morning, the American Army of Occupation was found comfortably ensconced in German billets, the soldiers

content except for the distance from home and the artificial distance from the population which the non-fraternizing rule imposes. A motor trip to Ehrenbreitstein, the once impregnable fortress across the Rhine which dominates Coblenz and is now occupied by the 17th Field Artillery, 2nd Division, was followed by a few hours of leisure, during which there was time to observe the main points of interest in Coblenz and the shop windows filled with articles cleverly calculated to tempt the American mark. The second day a trip down the Rhine from the American bridgehead to Cologne enabled the party to enjoy German scenery with a bright touch of color here and there in the shape of an American flag, and to see something of the British Army of Occupation. The Press Special left Cologne directly for Paris, where the group was disbanded.

The tour of France and the occupied territory, although of necessity not a complete war education, is of undoubted value to the newspapermen who made it, aside from the mere sightseer's and souvenir-hunter's pleasure they experienced. And its value to a suffering American public is also apparent, when one scans the amateur war interviews now appearing in American papers and thinks of the columns and columns of war stuff yet to be written.

Probably very few sticks of nonpareil will be set as a direct result of this trip. The principal gain lies in the general information which each guest carries with him and which will guide him in his treatment of A. E. F. subjects during his entire newspaper life.

Legitimate Propaganda Finds Its Eulogist

THE world has learned a lot recently regarding propaganda, both legitimate and illegitimate. That ethical publicity-writing is an important avocation is well understood by all newspaper men, even though the burdened editor sometimes grows irate in the presence of mountains of unprintable copy. Just how the employers of such publicists view them is indicated in a pamphlet of The Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, descriptive of its Department of Information. This department has for its director Roger Steffan (Ohio), past national secretary and past national president of Sigma Delta Chi.

"To get the understanding and support by Ohio people of improved government or social measure, they must be translated in a way that will be read. It is the picturing of the Institute's projects in every-day terms that falls to this department," says the pamphlet.

"Nearly everybody reads the papers to satisfy the human craving for news and amusement. Here then, where the biggest crowds are, the Institute must tell its stories. The newspapers are just as eager to help along the work of welfare

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News of the Breadwinners

WINTHROP DAVID LANE (Michigan '10), managing editor of *The Survey*, has revised and enlarged Frederick Howard Hines' sociological classic, "Punishment and Reformation," and the book is now off the presses of the Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. Lane has frequently investigated prison conditions for *The Survey*, and is an authority upon criminology and penology. His most recent investigation was of conditions in federal prisons (military and civil), and county jails, his trip taking him to the Pacific Coast.

J. Ernest Knight (Washington '15) returned from overseas May 20, and was mustered out six days later at Camp Mills, and was married July 1 at Seattle. A few days later he took the city desk of *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*. Edward Swanson and Thomas Dobbs, both alumni of Washington chapter, are on his staff, as was also Howard Perry (Montana), who left, however, to try his hand at real estate salesmanship. Knight was on the staff of *The Tacoma Tribune* before being commissioned. The proprietors of *The Tribune* later bought *The Ledger* as well as its evening sister, *The News*, with which *The Tribune* was consolidated. He succeeded Ural Hoffman formerly instructor in journalism at Stanford University, as city editor.

William P. Green (Denver), organization secretary of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, has a son, born in May.

Joseph R. Farrington (Wisconsin '19), is on the editorial staff of *The Philadelphia Public-Ledger*.

Paul Neill (Washington '17), sergeant-major at Gen. Pershing's headquarters in France for more than a year and numbered among those who would not seek commissions, was expected back on the copy desk of *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* in July.

Pyke Johnson (Denver), formerly sporting editor of *The Rocky Mountain News*, at Denver, is in automobile publicity work in Washington, D. C.

George Pierrot (Washington) who joined the class of itinerant laborers after the armistice (which caught him in an officers' training camp in the Southwest) is on the staff of *The Yakima Valley Farmer* for the summer. He will return to college in the fall to graduate.

Paul Crane (Wisconsin) has left the advertising staff of *The Janesville Gazette* to become circulation manager of *The Madison Democrat*.

F. W. McCray (Iowa State), who was in the Navy and whose home is at Corry, Pa., intends to try to mix free lance writing for farm publications with the buying and selling of live stock.

J. D. Ferguson (Missouri) is now city editor of *The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune*.

Ellis J. Foster (Oklahoma '18) resigned his position in the service department of the Oklahoma Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, on June 14, and has gone to Burkburnett, Texas, where he will prepare oil promotion prospectuses for companies in the recently opened fields of northern Texas.

Fred E. Tarman (Oklahoma honorary) assistant professor of journalism in the University of Oklahoma, is city editor of *The Oklahoma News*, Oklahoma City, during the summer vacation. He will return to the university in September.

C. F. Stone (Iowa State), of the extension department of Iowa State Col-

lege at Ames, is a contributor to a number of leading agricultural publications.

James A. Brill (Oklahoma '17), who served in France during the war as a sergeant in an ambulance company of the Rainbow Division, has just resumed his position as instructor in art in the University of Oklahoma. A series of articles describing the work of his company and of the Forty-second Division in general is now appearing in *The Daily Oklahoman* of Oklahoma City, of which Brill was formerly a staff member.

A. E. Snider (Missouri) is city editor of *The Boonville Advertiser*.

Duke N. Parry (Missouri) was on *The Stars and Stripes* from the signing of the armistice to the suspension of publication.

Gus Oehm (Missouri) has returned from France and is with the U. P. in New York.

H. H. Kinyon (Missouri) former University of Missouri publisher, is now an associate editor of *The Trans-Pacific Magazine*, published in Tokio.

Willard H. Campbell (Oklahoma '18), who was first lieutenant in the Fifty-first Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, has been transferred from Coblenz, Germany, in the Army of Occupation, and enrolled as a student in the college of journalism of the A. E. F. University, Beaune, France.

Fred B. Shepler (Oklahoma '15) and his brother, Ned Shepler (Oklahoma '19) are business manager and city editor, respectively, of *The Lawton Constitution*, and during the several months' illness of their father recently had complete charge of the paper.

Herbert Garrison (Michigan) is on the reportorial staff of *The Detroit Times*. His city editor is James Schermerhorn Jr., son of the editor and publisher, also a member of Michigan chapter.

Will Chandler (Washington honorary) has resigned from the managing editorship of *The Butte Post* to return to *The Seattle Daily Times*.

Sigma Delta Chi's chiefest exponent of the strenuous life is Frank Parker Stockbridge (Wisconsin honorary) whose expose of Dr. Rumely's pro-Germanic editorship of *The New York Mail* was widely published. Mr. Stockbridge, who was managing editor of *The Mail*, is at present editing *Old Colony Magazine*; is on the editorial staff of *Books*, and *The Book World*, and *The New York Sun's* Sunday Book supplement; directs the Library Information Service, and conducts the editorial column of the Librarian's Corner in *The Sunday Sun*; is contributing editor to *Popular Science Monthly*; contributes regularly to *World's Work*, and has just finished a book called "Yankee Ingenuity in the War," which Harpers will bring out in September.

Ralph R. Wayne (Missouri) is Oklahoma manager of the U. P., with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

Howard R. Marsh (Michigan '15) has resigned the editorship of *The Detroit Free Press*, the weekly publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and has moved to Jackson, Mich., where he will join the staff of *The Citizen-Patriot*. On June 14, twin sons were presented to him, one of whom is a junior.

Conger Reynolds, charter member of Iowa chapter, is mentioned in an article entitled "The Censor's Side of It," by Gerald Morgan, major of Field Artillery and Chief Field Censor of the A. E. F., published in *The Saturday Evening*

Post of July 19. "G. H. Q.," runs the story, "taking advantage of the work of Lieut. Conger Reynolds, had arranged to place press liaison officers—all of whom had had previous newspaper experience—with each corps as well as the first army. The duty of these officers was to gather and transmit news to us for the use of the press, thus making the work of the correspondents much easier." Lieut. Reynolds will return to Iowa State University as director of courses in journalism.

Fred B. Foulk (Michigan), formerly copyreader on *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* and *The New York Sun*, has joined the publicity forces of the National City Bank of New York, and is located at Buenos Aires, Argentina. He has had more or less of an international mind since his student days, when he became active in the Cosmopolitan Club. He edited the national magazine of the associated clubs after graduation.

Ellis Jones (Missouri) is now with *The Trans-Pacific Magazine*, and *The Japan Advertiser*, in Tokio.

DeWitt Collins (Missouri), who went to France with the Missouri Ambulance Unit in 1917, has been in a French university for the last several months. He expects to reach home late this summer.

Seward R. Sheldon (Oklahoma, '15) has resigned as city editor of *The Oklahoma News*, Oklahoma City, to accept a position with the E. W. Marland oil and gas interests of Ponca City, Oklahoma. His work will be to form an organization for the distribution of natural gas from the Osage fields to Oklahoma cities. Sheldon's knowledge of natural gas distribution, gained in the course of a newspaper campaign conducted by *The Oklahoma News* several years ago, is said to have led to his selection for the new place.

A. H. Kessler (Wisconsin '13) expected release from the "dry land Navy" July 20. He has been stationed constantly at Madison, with the Four Lakes Ordnance Co. Five years spent in journalism since graduation has only made him itch for more.

Hollis Edwards (Missouri) is city editor of *The Daily Tribune*, Columbia, Mo.

Pat Dowling (Stanford) is, among other things, the editor of a new and exceedingly jazzy publication entitled *Film Follies*, published by the Christie Film Co., Inc., Los Angeles.

Vaughn Bryant (Kansas) is university publisher at the University of Missouri, and **Raymond P. Brandt** (Missouri) is his assistant.

Maize Mitchell (Washington) left Seattle for Ketchikan, Alaska, in mid-July. *The Ketchikan Journal*, a new publication, claims his services on the news staff. The paper is an eight-page daily, an ambitious venture, but one which is apparently assured of success, due to the growth of the Ketchikan district during the past two years. Mitchell was editor of *The University of Washington Daily*.

Norman Radder (Wisconsin), formerly director of courses in journalism at the University of Arkansas, and now assistant professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, is spending the summer on the staff of *The Philadelphia Public-Ledger*. He is assistant news editor of the Financial Section. His address is 242 South Thirty-ninth street.

Frank H. H. Roberts (Denver '19), secretary of his chapter last year, is now city editor of *The Las Vegas (N. M.)*

Optic, a daily. His address is 1036 Seventh street east, Las Vegas.

W. Irvin Nunn (Oklahoma ex-'18), is merchandising counselor of the Southwestern Advertising Co., of Oklahoma City and Dallas, Texas.

Houston Harte (Missouri) is owner and editor of The Central Missouri Republican, published at Boonville. He was a captain in the army.

James Sheehy (Oregon '19) is on the staff of The Klamath Falls (Ore.) Courier.

Carney O. Dean (Oklahoma '19), who was with a medical unit at the convalescent camp at Nantes for several months during the war, has been assigned as a student to Bristol University, England.

D. R. Collins (Iowa State) is in the Q. M. C. overseas, and doesn't expect to get home till he's gray haired.

Prof. H. W. Vaughan (Iowa State honorary) is leaving Iowa State College to take the chair of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. He held the same chair at Ames. In his undergraduate days at Ohio State University he edited The Lantern, and he is the author of a widely used text, Types and Market Classes of Livestock.

Maurice Hyde, Lloyd Westerfield and Harold Say are all alumni of Oregon chapter on the staff of The Eugene (Ore.) Guard.

Charles E. Rogers (Oklahoma '14) who since his discharge from the army some months ago has been on the editorial staff of The Kansas City Star, has been appointed associate professor of industrial journalism in Kansas State Agricultural College, effective July 1. His duties include the direction of the news and information service of the college.

Lawrence Whitehead (Missouri) has just returned from overseas, where he served for about a year. He expects to go into newspaper work in St. Louis.

John A. Murray (Missouri) after serving four years with the Canadian Army, was severely wounded just before the end of the war. He was decorated, and when last heard of was in a hospital in England. He was with The Evening Progress, at Regina, Sask., before the war.

Arthur Moehlman (Michigan) married Miss Grace Fletcher at Ann Arbor, June 30. They will reside in Detroit.

Edwin Badger (Washington) is out of the Army, and on the staff of The Seattle Daily Times.

Willard Kiplinger (Ohio '12), formerly with the Associated Press in Washington, is now special financial news representative for the National Bank of Commerce at the capital. Before going with the A. P. he was on the staff of The Ohio State Journal, at Columbus. He was considered among the ablest of financial writers in newspaper circles, and knew the Treasury inside and out as a news source. He has been writing special stories for The Nation's Business and other magazines of similar character.

S. E. Conybeare (Iowa State) is with the publicity department of the Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Raymond A. Fagan (Kansas) who was a cadet aviator at Kelly Field, Texas, is back on The Salina (Kas.) Journal.

E. D. Keilmann (Kansas State) is editing The Lawrence (Kas.) Daily Journal-World, and has on his staff Millard Wear, lately returned from West Point, and Joseph Murray, who returned from France a captain. Both are alumni of the University of Kansas chapter. Keilmann left The Manhattan Nationalist in 1917 for Bartlesville, Okla., where for a few months before war was declared he was managing editor of The Examiner.

He entered a training camp and was commissioned first lieutenant of Coast Artillery. He went across in August, 1917, but was "returned as damaged goods" in 1918, since which time he has been managing editor of The Daily-World.

H. H. Herbert (Illinois '12), director of the school of journalism in the University of Oklahoma, is spending the summer visiting departments of journalism in several universities, for the purpose of making plans to enlarge the journalism work at Oklahoma next year. He joined the National Editorial Association in its trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast in July and August.

Charles Roster (Missouri) left the University, where he was acting publisher, March 1, to accept a position with The Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller. Less than a month after he was made advertising manager. Frank H. Scott (Missouri '19) is on his staff.

W. Irvin Nunn (Oklahoma '18), recently discharged from the air service, in which he reached the rank of lieutenant, has joined the staff of The Southwestern Advertising Company of Oklahoma City, of which Shelley E. Tracy (Oklahoma '11) is president.

Robert Duffus (Stanford), formerly editorial writer on The San Francisco Bulletin, and later on The Call, is now expounding the faith for The New York Globe, and writing for magazines. The Dial for July 26 contained an article by him, entitled "Two Iconoclasts: Veblen and Vanderlip."

Albert J. Wohlgemuth (Michigan), for a number of years on the staff of The National Underwriter, at Cincinnati, is secretary-treasurer of The Rough Notes Co., publishers of numerous insurance publications and dealers in insurance supplies. His company is associated with the National Underwriter Co., but is located in Indianapolis.

Bertram G. Zilmer (Wisconsin) waived chances to work in Beloit and Milwaukee this summer, choosing The Lake Geneva News, published in a pleasant resort town. He is hob-nobbing with the farmers, doing agricultural features.

Anthony Corbiere (Washington ex-'19) who was overseas, is in Allentown, Pa., where the hospital unit with which he trained was encamped. He will probably teach French in the Allentown high school next year and complete his studies in Muhlenberg College. Corbiere was born in France and spent his childhood there.

P. D'Los Sutherland (Washington) who was ballooning over France, is back on The Seattle Star.

Frank Marasco (Iowa '18) is a cartoonist for The Milwaukee Journal. He shares a room with W. Earl Hall (Iowa '18), who is reading copy on the same paper.

Kirby Torrence (Washington) is back from France, and again labors in American Falls, Idaho, as editor and manager of The Press.

William P. Dumont (Ohio '19) is the author of "a collection of expressions with regard to the editorial function, opportunity, responsibility, method and style of writing," entitled "The Editorial Field." It is issued as No. 33, Vol. XXIII of The Ohio State University Bulletin, and is No. 3 of Vol. I of the Journalism Series.

Ben Ellsworth (Grinnell '19), charter member of Grinnell chapter, is on the editorial staff of The Cleveland Press.

Ralph Bell (Western Reserve) is now executive secretary of the University.

(Continued on Page 13)

Twenty-Ninth Chapter Installed at Pittsburg

THE University of Pittsburg became the seat of the twenty-ninth chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, June 12. Twelve men, including Prof. Charles Arnold, head of the university's journalism department, were initiated at the Hotel Chatham.

The ceremonies of installation began at 2 p. m., under the direction of Kenneth C. Hogate, national secretary, and were concluded shortly after 6 p. m. A banquet was then served, at which S. E. Conybeare (Iowa State) was a guest.

Following the dinner, officers were elected as follows: Harold R. Waring, '20, president; Max E. Hannum, vice-president; William G. Lytle Jr., '21, secretary, and Michael W. Scanlon, '20, treasurer. Prof. Arnold, though an honorary member, will take an active part in chapter affairs.

Other men taken into membership are: Clyde E. Rowe, '20, former editor of The Pitt Weekly; William E. Helman, '19, former sporting editor of The Weekly, and editor of The Irwin Republican-Standard; Morris M. Freed, former editor of The Weekly; John E. Lhostoeter, '19, of The Weekly staff; John D. Nicklas, '20, of The Owl; Julius J. Paglin, '19, former managing editor of The Weekly, and I. Elmer Ecker, '20, of The Pitt Weekly and The Braddock News-Herald.

Waring is editor of The Weekly; Hannum is now assistant city editor of The Pittsburg Press; Lytle is managing editor of The Weekly, and Scanlon is editor and manager of The Y. M. C. A. Handbook.

The petition was granted by a unanimous vote of the chapters after its presentation by "The Pitt Journalists," as the men called their petitioning association. Rowe represented the group in its relations with the Executive Council.

Pittsburg chapter has become one of the outposts of the fraternity in the East. The character of its members and the university's opportunities for growth give great promise and there is all reason to believe that the chapter will assume immediately an enviable position in the fraternity's life.

Changes in Journalism Faculties Numerous

(Continued from Page 8)

Prof. William Dill (Oregon honorary) will, it is reported, join the Associated Press, taking charge of the Leavenworth, Kas., office. He is on the faculty of the University of Kansas department of journalism.

Prof. Frank Beckman (Iowa State), who had charge of the publicity of the A. E. F. University in France, has returned to Ames, relieving the acting head of the department, Prof. Harry O'Brien, who had resigned to give his entire time to writing for The Country Gentleman. J. M. Van Houten (Iowa State) will be an instructor in journalism.

Izil I. Polson, of the journalism faculty of Kansas State Agricultural College, will leave Manhattan this year.

Prof. M. M. Fogg (Nebraska honorary), director of courses in journalism at Nebraska, was dean of the school of journalism of the A. E. F. University at Beaune. He will be back in Lincoln this fall.

THE QUILL

A quarterly magazine, devoted exclusively to the interests of journalists engaged in professional work and of young men studying journalism in American colleges and universities.

Official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity.

LEE A. WHITE, Editor.

CARL H. GETZ and KENNETH HOGATE, Associate Editors

Editorial and business offices at 903 Virginia Park, Detroit, Michigan.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Detroit, Mich., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Subscription rates: Non-members, \$1 a year in advance; members, 75 cents a year or five years for \$3.

JULY 1919

Is a "B. A. in J" a Cub?

PUBLISHERS of newspapers are not the only ones who must adjust their practices to meet the exigencies arising from the organization of unions of journalists. Directors of schools and departments of journalism, as well as casual instructors in journalistic writing, are confronted by a new problem: The determination of equivalents in training. In Boston, in Scranton, in the Antipodes, wherever unions have been effectively organized, the writers have indicated the amount of experience that entitles them to consideration as full-fledged craftsmen. As yet they seem to have made no allowance for university instruction in the profession. However lightly they may view the question, it is a serious one for the teacher as well as the student of journalism.

Unless the place of journalism in collegiate curricula is wholly unjustified (a proposition which well-posted persons would promptly spurn) a thorough-going course of instruction such as is afforded by several American universities is equal, in its purely trade aspects, to one, two or more years of practical experience. It depends a good deal on the character of paper where the untutored youth earns his spurs, and the intelligence and executive capacity of his chief. Unfair as it is to evaluate practical experience without regard to its source, it would be still less fair to credit the collegian with a certain professional standing regardless of the merits of the institution where he studied and the teacher from whom he received instruction.

The reluctance with which teachers of journalism have met suggestions that courses be standardized is due in part to egotism, in part to uncertainty as to the proper boundaries of instruction, in part to the limitations of the teacher's own experience, and in part (unhappily, in large part) to mental and perhaps physical laziness, as well as preoccupation. This will do as an explanation, but it will not do as an excuse. It is vitally necessary for the student, if, as seems likely, the development of unions is to proceed, that he shall be able to present clear and specific credentials entitling him to definite benefits resulting from his application to his professional studies. One needs but examine a dozen

catalogues of universities to discover how utterly absurd it would be to endeavor to concede to the college trained youth any certain measure of experience. There are, of course, sound and well understood arguments in favor of standardization which will not be weakened in the least should the movement to unionize newspaper folk fail.

The American Association of Teachers of Journalism should write large in its program a declaration in favor of the defining of instruction; and it should lead, and not be led, in the direction in which the profession is going.

Meantime, college trained men must depend for their economic welfare upon their capacity to establish their value in the eyes of their employers as above the minimum wage which, alone, the writers' unions seems desirous of stipulating.

The News Sieve

THE principles which guided the blue pencil of the newspaper censor with the American Expeditionary Forces during the war, as they were recently explained to a group of soldier-newspapermen in France, by an officer of the Intelligence Section, General Staff, are:

1. Everything in the way of news must go to the American public which can be passed.
2. Nothing can be passed which
 - (a) Will give information of military value to the enemy.
 - (b) Is not accurate.
 - (c) Will injure morale, either in America, in the American Expeditionary Forces, or among the Allies.
 - (d) Will cause complications with neutral states.

Thus, under par. 2 (c), much news of temporary reverses which might have done no harm if given the American public, had to be barred on account of the effect it was calculated to have on an European people.

Reversion to Type

CHICAGO newspaper men of the vintage of 1900 thrilled to the opportunities recently afforded them by a degenerate who slew a six-year-old girl, secreted the body, and resisted for nearly a week the efforts of the police to elicit a confession. Here was escape from the high standards of news value established during the war; and if the public did not respond to their endeavors, it was because morbidity is a thing of the past—which no one believes.

That Hearst's Herald-Examiner should vomit forth several pages of the sordid details of the crime and the confession was not to be wondered at; nor even that the reserved Chicago News should find one page insufficient, after the others had set a swift pace and trained the city to the scent of blood. There were optimists, however, who would have hoped to see the self-confessed "World's Greatest Newspaper" set decent boundaries to its stories, instead of pandering to depraved tastes. But—

Twenty-four hours after it had taken the edge off the story by an extraordinary Sunday morning extra, The Chicago Tribune printed 621 inches, or approximately 30 columns, about the crime in all its nerve-rasping details and about every character involved even remotely including itself! since it had scooped its rival. Lest even this type of news tax its readers if too solidly played, The Tribune "splashed art" all over seven pages, thus: The prevert signing the confession,

21 column inches; a flashlight of the police uncovering the body, 57 inches; a portrait of the child, 31 inches; police carrying out the body, 36 inches; The Tribune and its discomfited rival on the news stands, 37 inches; a diagram of the scene of the crime, 44 inches. Total, 226 inches. Unfortunately, the story being somewhat vitiated by prior publication, there was nothing newer for the eight-column head, built of type two and a half inches high, than "Fitzgerald Tells All," which announcement could have startled relatively few.

There was, of course, the minor story (which called for only a one column head) of three killed and fifty hurt in the beginning of a race riot that shocked the world.

The hope that the painful depicting of the tragedy might result in legislation leading to the proper segregation of degenerates offers the single excuse for this abandonment of good taste in news handling, but nothing in the treatment of the story gives assurance that so high a motive directed the efforts of the staff of The Tribune; and indeed, the star reporter was frankly pessimistic, and looked for nothing more than momentary interest on the part of the public. Certainly self-congratulation over the vanquishment of one's contemporary has no place in connection with such a pitiful tragedy.

If there is about The Chicago Tribune aught that warrants its blatant assumption of supreme merit, it is not this eager seizure of a chance to spread depravity before a world already cloyed with horrors.

Legitimate Propaganda Finds Its Eulogist

(Continued from Page 10)

as anyone, if they can do their share in terms of news. So first this department furnishes a service to all Ohio papers on the live news of the Institute's program.

"Second, comes informing those who have a livelier interest in social work than the average citizen. This is done by means of our own publications, which carry the more complete message of progress in the state.

"Third, pamphlets, cards and other means of bringing to people's attention the state's needs and ways to meet them, are utilized.

"In the long run, intelligent public action can only follow intelligent public thinking, and this can best be stimulated by advertising. A program that no one knows about, the Institute believes, is as good as dead.

"Ideas. News. Action."

News of the Breadwinners

(Continued from Page 12)

Emil E. Hurja (Washington), lately discharged from the army, was married June 22 to Miss Gudrun Anderson, also a graduate of the University of Washington School of Journalism. Miss Anderson was society editor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, with which paper Hurja was likewise connected before he became secretary to the late Rep. Chas. Sulzer, of Alaska. Hurja will spend some time in the oil fields at Ranger, Tex., and then return to Alaska, his home, to engage in journalism.

News of the Chapters

Michigan

Summer school finds the chapter disbanded for the time being, though several of the members are taking work during the session. Mark Ehlbert is managing editor of *The Wolverine*, the summer tri-weekly. Milton Marx is associate editor, Charles Osius is directory editor, and Hart is on the sport staff. *The Wolverine* is bigger this year than ever before, having as large a page as *The Daily*, the regular school paper.

Officers for the coming years are: Harry M. Carey, president; Bruce Millar, vice-president; Herbert Slusser, secretary, and Donnell Shoffner, treasurer. Carey is the new managing editor-elect for next year's *Daily*, and Millar editor-elect of *The Michiganensian*, the year book. Shoffner and Slusser are both on *The Daily*.

Little news of the brothers has been heard since they left for their vacations. Clarence Roeser, at last reports, was still vacationing at his home, Saginaw. Carey is in Port Huron, on the paper there. Millar is working at the Packard, in Detroit. Slusser is down in Kansas, on a ranch.

Roeser and Marx are the only ones to graduate, and with the initiates who were taken in in the spring, the new membership amounts to almost twenty, which is more than double the number of the past few years.

Denver

On B. Dewey Ingram and E. E. Trout will fall the task of reviving Denver chapter, when college opens in the fall. W. J. Schaetzel and D. K. Wolfe will go back, but they are studying law.

Ingram, who is a senior, has been elected to the editorship of *The Clarion*, the university weekly. Trout will be secretary of the chapter, which should find plentiful material for expansion in the department of journalism which, like the chapter, suffered badly from the war.

Frank H. H. Roberts, now city editor of *The Optic* in Las Vegas, N. M., was the only member lost through graduation.

Washington

Washington chapter of Sigma Delta Chi figures conspicuously in connection with *The Sun Dodge*, which aims to rival Stanford's *Chapparal*, Cornell's *Widow*, Michigan's *Gargoyle* and other well known college comics. It will appear monthly, beginning in the fall quarter. Gilbert Foster, '21, will be the editor, and four other members of Sigma Delta Chi—Roy Rosenthal, Rox Reynolds and Gerald H. Bath, seniors—will be numbered among the members of the staff.

Reynolds is an illustrator of no mean talent, and won more than campus note last year with his column in *The Daily*, entitled "Hard Stuff." A "stag" society, election to which is to be on the basis of consistent contribution and merit, will publish the magazine, the university's first venture in the humorous field.

Byron Christian, secretary of the chapter, who is spending the summer on *The Spokane Spokesman-Review*, is to be editor of *The Daily* next year. He intends that bold heads shall go by the board, even if half the buildings on the campus go up in smoke. Twenty-four point type will be the maximum.

Gerald Bath, '20, is acting as a sort of godfather and spiritual adviser to fifty high school students whom he took to Fort Moler, Alaska, as cannery workers.

Roy Rosenthal, '20, is in the summer school and at the same time working on the university district newspaper.

Thomas Dobbs, George Pierrot and Walter Tuesley are among the men who were in military service that have lately visited the campus. Dobbs, who is on *The Tacoma Ledger*, and Pierrot, who is on *The Yakima Valley Farmer*, intend to return to the university in the fall.

The school of journalism will lose two of its faculty, Prof. Colin V. Dymont, director, and Prof. F. A. Russell, who was acting-director while Prof. Dymont was in France. Dr. M. Lyle Spencer will have charge next year. The school has had six directors and acting directors in its ten years of existence, but Prof. Fred W. Kennedy, director of the printing department, has been the steadfast adviser of the chapter throughout that time.

Directory of Sigma Delta Chi Officers

National President: Robert C. Lowry, 515 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

National Vice-President: Lieut. Frank E. Mason, 395 Park Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Secretary: Kenneth Hogate, 614 Cass avenue, Detroit.

National Treasurer: F. M. Church, Cadillac News, Cadillac, Mich.

Editor The Quill: Lee A. White, 903 Virginia Park, Detroit.

Past National Presidents: William M. Glenn, *The Morning Sentinel*, Orlando, Fla.; Laurence Sloan, 552 Riverside Drive, New York; S. H. Lewis, *The Lynden Tribune*, Lynden, Wash.; Roger Steffan, Columbus, O.

CHAPTER SECRETARIES

DePauw: Raymond Smith, Phi Delta Theta House, Greencastle, Ind.

Kansas: Marvin Harms, 1246 Oread street, Lawrence, Kan.

Michigan: Herbert Slusser, 802 S. University, Ann Arbor.

Denver: E. E. Trout, Stead's Hotel, Estes Park, Colo.

Washington: Byron H. Christian, 700 Ermina Ave., Spokane.

Purdue: H. F. Lafuze, Ash Forest Farm, Liberty, Ind.

Ohio: E. D. Leonard, *The Lantern*, O. S. U., Columbus, Ohio.

Wisconsin: Bertram Zilmer, *Lake Geneva News*, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Iowa: Ralph E. Overholser, Sibley, Iowa.

Illinois: Chester W. Cleveland, 107 University Hall, Urbana, Ill.

Missouri: Pemberton Blattner, Mexico, Mo.

Texas: Lewis B. Walker, 3900 Avenue C, Austin, Tex.

Oregon: Harris Ellsworth, *Cascade Locks*, Ore.

Oklahoma: H. H. Herbert, *University of Oklahoma*, Norman, Okla.

Indiana: Willis Richardson, Clayton, Ind.; R. R. "A."

Nebraska: Gaylord Davis, 718 South 17th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Iowa State: H. W. Thompson, *The Iowa Agriculturist*, Ames, Iowa.

Stanford: Lloyd Dinkelspiel, 2612 Scott Ave., San Francisco.

Montana: George Scherek, *Missoula*, Mont.

Louisiana: C. A. Provost, *New Iberia*, La.

Kansas State: H. T. Enns, Jr., 3930 Mannheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.

Maine: John P. Ramsey, *care Construction Quartermaster*, Camp Devens, Mass.

Beloit: Carl Kessler, 1125 Chapin St., Beloit, Wis.

Minnesota: Eugene C. Glasgow, 1008 S. E. 4th St., Minneapolis.

Miami: Barkley Schroeder, *Alpha Delta Sigma House*, Oxford, O.

Knox: Richard Spake, 244 North Cherry St., Galesburg, Ill.

Western Reserve: Clark L. Mock, 2100 East 107th St., Cleveland, O.

Grinnell: Robert McCornack, *First National Bank*, Laurel, Neb.

Pittsburg: William S. Lytle, Jr., *Library*, Pa. R. F. D. 1.

Detroit Alumni: James Devlin, *Detroit News*.

Seattle Alumni: Will Simonds, *The Pacific Northwest Motorist*, Seattle.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin chapter elected four men to membership in Sigma Delta Chi in May. All are members of the editorial staff of *The Daily Cardinal*. They are: Leonard F. Erikson, news editor; Howard P. Jones and Carson F. Lyman, desk editors, the latter a practical printer with experience in country weekly offices, and Louis T. Merrill, special writer, and formerly on the editorial staffs of *The Milwaukee Sentinel* and *The Beloit News*.

The initiates put out a special Sigma Delta Chi edition of *The Cardinal*, which was the leading scandal sheet of the year. Following the formal initiation a banquet was given at which Prof. Willard G. Bleyer, director of courses in journalism, and Prof. Andrew W. Hopkins, editor of the *Agricultural Extension Service*, were the principal speakers.

Robert T. Herz, ex-'19, has returned from service with an artillery unit in France, and is now at his home in Logansport, Ind. He was advertising manager of *The Cardinal* last year. He will probably return to the university in the fall.

Owen L. Scott, '20, will be the editor-in-chief of the first "Who's Who at Wisconsin," to be published next fall by White Spades, honorary junior-senior society. Bernard E. Meyers, '20, and Bertram G. Zilmer, '20, are also on the board of editors. The first "Who's Who" will attempt to give the records of prominent alumni for the past five years, with those of all faculty members, and to summarize the activities of prominent upper-class students.

Zilmer has been made managing editor of *The Cardinal* for the next year, succeeding Owen L. Scott. Louis T. Merrill and Howard P. Jones will be news editors, and Carson F. Lyman athletic director.

Iowa

Frank Thayer, instructor in journalism for the past two years, has accepted an associate professorship at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., where he will teach journalism during the coming year. He has been a mainstay of the chapter during the war, and his departure is regretted. It is believed that Conger Reynolds, charter member of the chapter, will be back from France to resume his duties as director of courses in journalism by fall.

Warren Bassett won the prize offered by the Iowa Press and Authors Club for the best poem written during the past year. The name of the production is "Clouds."

Arthur Walling, of Oskaloosa, will be business manager of *The Hawkeye*, the annual junior publication, next year.

Herman White, of Cedar Falls, a junior in the college of liberal arts, was initiated May 28.

Ralph E. Overholser and Edward Chamberlin were elected editor-in-chief and business manager respectively, of *The Daily Iowan* for 1919-20.

W. Keith Hamill was graduated from the college of law in June. He contemplates a move to Texas.

Allan Nichols left the ranks of single blessedness June 20. His future address will be Boulder, Colo., where he will complete his course in law at the University of Colorado. He received his B. A. at the spring convocation.

Earl Culver, who was taken into Sigma Delta Chi in March, graduated in June.

Special initiation was held for Warren Bassett, Cyril Upham and S. E. Carroll, editor of The Iowa City Press, May 13. Following the initiation, Sigma Delta Chi was host to Theta Sigma Phi at a banquet at the Hotel Jefferson.

W. Earl Wells, is spending the summer in France. Before returning to the states for the fall term he expects to visit Italy and England. He served with the aviation corps in France during the war.

Illinois

Illinois will open the fall semester with a chapter membership of about a dozen, all prepared to work vigorously on plans for the Sigma Delta Chi convention to be held in Urbana during the holidays. Prof. H. F. Harrington will co-operate with the chapter, and is considering the feasibility of holding the annual state-wide newspaper men's conference at the same time.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Hal J. Orr; vice-president, Robert A. Drysdale; secretary-treasurer, Chester W. Cleveland; messenger, Stewart D. Owen; guide, Richard D. Massock.

Missouri

Registration at the University of Missouri, August 26, will see a good chapter of Sigma Delta Chi at the school for the first time since the big decrease in the enrollment during the war period. Officers of the organization elected for next year are: President, James McClain; vice-president, Lee Comegys; secretary-treasurer, Pemberton Blattner; guide, Willard Ridings, and messenger, Robert Herrick.

McClain is editor of The Evening Missourian during the summer term. He will also edit The 1920 Savitar. Comegys was business manager of The 1919 Savitar, and has charge of the advertising on The Missourian this summer. He will also oversee the business side of The Mule, a bi-weekly, to be published by students in the School of Journalism this fall. Blattner is also a member of the board of directors of The Missourian. Ridings is newspaper secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and Herrick, a senior, is a member of The Missourian board.

Besides these, the following men will return: Edward B. Smith, photograph editor of The 1920 Savitar; Edmund De Long, pre-journalist president last year; Phil Scott, an "M" man; William E. Ressor, former advertising manager of The Missourian; Otto Unfug, president of last year's junior journalists; Taylor Harny, former secretary of the organization, and Rollins Brownlee, another "M" man.

Gus Oehm, who was graduated in 1917 also plans to be back to do graduate work. He served a year overseas and is now with the United Press, in New York. Duke Parry, who has been on The Stars and Stripes for the last year, also expects to return to this country in time to enter the university for the fall term.

Besides the students, other members of the chapter who will be in town are: Dean Walter Williams (honorary), Prof. Frank L. Martin, Vaughn Bryant (Kansas honorary), university publisher; Raymond P. Brandt, assistant university publisher; R. M. Shelton, Hollis Edwards, city editor of The Columbia Daily Tribune, and E. R. Childers, owner of The Herald-Statesman Publishing Company.

The chapter will publish a "Yellow Extra" at one of the football games in the fall. It is also planned to fit out chapter rooms in the business part of town.

Oregon

James Sheehy, who was a flier, and Harold Newton, who was in service in the merchant marine, both of whom returned to college this spring, are the only members of Oregon chapter to graduate. Leith Abbott, Harris Ellsworth, Levant Pease, Alexander Brown and Harry Smith are old members who will be back in the fall, and they will probably be joined by a number of men who were not enrolled this year, including Dewitt Gilbert.

Brown will be president of the chapter next year. He was sporting editor of The Emerald last year, and his success as editor of the athletic section of the 1919 annual, The Oregana, won him appointment again. Ellsworth will be secretary-treasurer of the chapter. He was business manager of The Emerald last year and will manage The Oregana in 1919-20. Both officers are conspicuous in general campus affairs, though just entering their junior years. Brown is spending the summer on The Portland Telegram.

Abbott and Smith, both of the '21 class, went to the polls in May in search of the editorship of The Emerald. Abbott won.

Oklahoma

The 1919 Victory Sooner, published by Oklahoma chapter, has set a record in the University of Oklahoma, as a year-book planned, edited and published in little more than three months. The book contains nearly 300 pages, of which more than sixty are devoted to the names and records of university men in the war. The publication was a financial success, in spite of the limited time in which it was produced, and met the demand for a book which would give appropriate recognition to the men who served in the war. Fayette Copeland Jr., '19, was editor; Harold J. Godschalk, '21, was assistant editor; James P. Shofner, '20, was business manager, and W. Tipton Huff, '20, was assistant business manager of the annual.

Oklahoma chapter has pledged three men who will be initiated in the fall. They are Walter M. Harrison (honorary), managing editor of The Daily Oklahoman and Times, of Oklahoma City; Joseph A. Brandt, '21, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Edgar T. Keller, '20, of Norman, Oklahoma. Brandt has been a reporter on The Oklahoma Daily and Keller was advertising manager of The Victory Sooner.

Five of Oklahoma's six newly initiated members have summer jobs on newspapers. Harold B. Sanders, '19, is editor and manager of The Sooner Student, a summer session paper in the university; Harold J. Godschalk, '21, is telegraph editor of The Enid Daily News; Reedy V. Jennings, '19, is city editor of The Durant Daily Democrat; Dewey H. Neal, '21, is reporter on The Oklahoma News, Oklahoma City, and James P. Shofner, '20, is a reporter on The Frederick Daily Leader.

Officers of the chapter at Oklahoma for the year 1919-20 are Dewey H. Neal, president; W. Tipton Huff, vice-president; H. H. Herbert, secretary, and James P. Shofner, treasurer. The chapter will have eight active members this fall, if all the undergraduates return to school.

Indiana

Indiana chapter lost rather heavily by graduation this year, five men receiving diplomas, but seven are expected to return. Among the things planned is the publication of a magazine similar to De Pauw's "Yellow Crab."

Basil Walters is one of the old members of the chapter, not in college last semester, who is expected to return.

Willard Plogsterth, J. Dwight Peterson, William Kegley, Herbert Spencer and Homer Winslow were the men who got their diplomas in June. George D. Newton, Malcolm Johnson, Richard S. Page, Tolle Stonecipher and Willis Richardson (secretary), are expected back.

Richardson is traveling in such jungles as Southern Indiana affords, doing geological work this summer.

Iowa State

Seven men were initiated into active membership in Sigma Delta Chi, and three into honorary membership May 7, and a banquet was served in their honor by the Iowa State chapter.

Those who were given honorary membership were Prof. H. W. Vaughan, Prof. W. G. B. Carson, and C. F. Stone. Prof. Vaughan has been professor of animal husbandry, and is leaving to take the same chair at the University of Minnesota. He is the author of "Types and Market Classes of Live Stock," a widely used text, and while in school at Ohio State University was editor of The Ohio State Lantern. Professor Carson is leaving the English department to become professor of English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Stone is an extension sheep specialist with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. He has written much for leading agricultural journals.

The new actives are: F. B. Flick, editor of The Iowa Engineer; V. W. McCray, former business manager of The Iowa State Student; G. E. Rath, editor-elect of The 1921 Bomb, and H. W. Thompson, editor-elect of The Iowa Agriculturist.

R. D. Hebb, for eleven years city editor of The Chicago Daily News, and now with Swift & Co., visited Ames in June, and addressed students of journalism upon the management of a daily newspaper. He was initiated into Sigma Delta Chi as an honorary member. At the same time Archibald Crawford, a graduate of this college, and now with the advertising department of The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, was also initiated. A banquet was given them at the Sheldon Munn Hotel.

The members of Theta Sigma Phi entertained the members of Sigma Delta Chi at their annual spring banquet May 23. A strong spirit of cooperation exists between the two organizations.

The chapter gave a banquet June 4 at the Sheldon Munn Hotel in honor of three members who are leaving Iowa State College. Professors H. R. O'Brien, H. W. Vaughan, and W. G. B. Carson. Prof. O'Brien, who has been acting head of the department of agricultural journalism, is leaving to become a feature writer for The Country Gentlemen. He has done a great deal to stimulate interest in journalism at the college.

Officers for the coming years are: Z. R. Mills, business manager of The Iowa State Student, president; E. S. Hurwich, editor-elect of The Student, vice-president; H. W. Thompson, editor-elect of The Iowa Agriculturist, secretary, and H. I. Berlovich, sports writer for The Student, treasurer.

Grinnell

The Grinnell chapter held its first initiation on June 21. Three men who were among the original petitioners, but were still in national service when the chapter was installed, were put through the ritual. They were Willard Osinecup, '19, editor-in-chief of The Scarlet and

Black for this year; Richard Budlong, '18, business manager of The Scarlet and Black for last year, and A. L. Frisbie, '00, publisher of The Grinnell Herald. Cummins Rawson, '20, and H. L. Beyer, '98, were also initiated.

At the recent election of The Scarlet and Black, Max A. Egloff and Martin E. Ramsey, of Sigma Delta Chi, were chosen editor-in-chief and business manager, respectively.

Egloff was elected president for the coming year. The other officers are: Oscar Matthews, vice-president; Robert C. McCormack, secretary, and Martin E. Ramsey, treasurer. A copy of The Quill is to be placed in the college reading room for the benefit of the whole student body.

A Medal for Americanism

(Continued from Page 9)

vertising and circulation. The equivocal stand of many other papers proves the fact. Indeed, The Journal was directly and violently attacked. The noise of the disloyal was loud, and the support of the loyal too often silent. But The Journal was speaking with the "true voice of an American city and an American commonwealth" and in that fact lay its strength.

The activity of The Journal consisted principally in the ferreting out of the workings of pro-Germanism and the revelation of its machinations. Perhaps the best summary of The Journal's fight for Americanism is contained in the minutes of the board of prominent newspaper men who passed upon the award of the medal. Melville E. Stone, head of the Associated Press, who conducted the investigation of The Journal, read the following statement of The Journal's service:

"The Milwaukee Journal was one of the first newspapers of the United States to recognize the absolutely uncivilized methods employed by the German government in conducting its war against civilization. It was the first newspaper of the country to employ an editor for the sole purpose of following German propaganda. It made thousands of translations from the German-language press of the country to show how thoroughly Germanism was entrenched in the hearts of the editors of these papers. It now holds in its vaults almost 5,000,000 words of translation of propaganda and other pro-German matter.

"In its editorials, from the very beginning of the war it has followed an absolutely and unswervingly American attitude. In a city where the German element has long prided itself on its preponderating influence, The Journal courageously attacked such members of that element as put Germany above America. It printed, during the period of the war, thousands of columns on Germanism in Germany and in this country.

"It was one of the first, if not the first, American newspaper to demand the recall of the charter of the National German-American alliance, after having given in its columns ample evidence of the nefarious activities of that organization. It has consistently urged that foreign language instruction be removed from the graded school curriculum, and that such study be reserved for the high school. In this it has been successful. It has agitated against the Germanizing influence of the German language theater, and has urged, with success,

that plays in German at least be kept off American boards until peace is signed.

"Early seeing the hand of German propaganda in American politics, it showed up a Milwaukee meeting of German clergymen conducted against the American government and planned by leaders of the American embargo conference who have since been properly labeled by the courts of the land.

"It has consistently opposed the reelection of Wisconsin congressmen, both Republican and Democrat, whose records have not expressed the highest Americanism. It did its share in showing up the telegraphic propaganda by which Germany hoped to keep this country out of war.

"It is estimated that, in its efforts to show these things, The Journal printed from November, 1915, to November, 1917, no less than 750,000 words of original matter not printed by any other paper in the United States. Some of the more important, exclusive stories were sent out in proof to all the great newspapers of the country and to members of congress and other influential Americans in all parts of the east and middle west."

The jury of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, which recommended the award of the medal to The Journal, is composed of Director Talcott Williams, Prof. Walter B. Pitkin, Prof. Roscoe C. E. Brown and Robert E. McAlarney.

The members of the advisory board are: Solomon B. Griffin, managing editor of The Springfield Republican, John Langdon Heaton, editorial writer on the staff of The New York World; George S. Johns, editor-in-chief of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Victor Fremont Lawson, editor-in-chief and publisher of The Chicago Daily News and a former president of the Associated Press; Charles Ransom Miller, editor-in-chief of The New York Times; Edward P. Mitchell, editor-in-chief of The New York Sun; Ralph Pulitzer, son of the founder of the prizes and president of the Press Publishing Co., publishers of The New York World, and The Pulitzer Publishing Co., publishers of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press; Charles H. Taylor, editor-in-chief of The Boston Globe; Samuel C. Wells, editor of The Philadelphia Press.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is chairman of the board.

Stylists of the Battlefield

(Continued from Page 3)

which one is glad and lucky to get back." Philip Gibbs has both the imagination that sees beyond the smoke of bursting shells and the keen eye that picks out the details of conflict and organization.

And here emerges the difference between the war correspondent of yesterday and the war correspondent of tomorrow. The American Januarius Ignatius MacGahan, the Briton, Archibald Forbes—riding in comparative independence, from the field to the post or the wire, dazzling the world with their "beats"—stand for an era that is gone. Philip Gibbs and Frederick Palmer—hampered by rules but fascinating the world with their brilliant columns of description—stand for the era that is ahead. And this is not to say that the earlier men were not first-rate writers or the later ones resourceful "hustlers," but the difference may be indicated accurately enough by this antithesis.

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